One of the completest newspapers in the South is the old reliable Mem-phis Appeal.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.

A GREAT FIRE.

A Holocaust of Drugs in St. Louis.

Burning of the Richardson Company's Big Establishment.

A Fearful Scene-Terriffic Detonations-Firemen Driven Off.

Adjoining Property Destroyed-Excitement of the People.

The Loss More Than a Million Dollars - The Largest House of the Kind in the Country.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1.-The immense six-story brick building of the Richardson Drug Company, on the northwest corner of Fourth street and Clark avenue, was reduced to ruins in forty minutes after 2 o'clock this morning. The building fronted 120 feet on Fourth street and ran back on Clark avenue 200 feet to a private alley, and back of this was a three-story substantial brick warehouse used by the firm Richardson Drug Company's stock, will to store explosives and highly combustible goods and oils. The building was built in states it will be impossible to prepare a statement sooner. The loss on stock is moreovements. The fire was discovered now estimated at \$750,000, and on the at 2:20 o'clock a.m., and a general alarm was turned in. So fierce was the fire five minutes after the alarm was turned in, the buildings across the street were smoking and about to burst into flames. Every

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

would detonate throughout the building, and a graceful curl of fire many feet in hight and diameter would leap high into the air and summon the revelling rioters of New Year's night to the scene of destruction. When every pane of glass was out of the building the tongues of fire leaped out, and their heat made the narrow street a sheol for the gallant firemen who toiled with bursting, burning hose to save the property. Their coats smoked and their hands were blistered when exposed to the glare, and many dropped the lines and sought the shade of an adjacent building. The entire six floors were PILLED WITH COMBUSTIBLE GOODS.

a great portion of the stock being eninflammable. The first floor was occupied by the accounting department, in which about 200 book-keepers, clerks and salesmen were employed, and contained also some show goods. The second floor was given up to the sundries, of which an immense stock of costly goods were car-ried. On the third floor were the paints and oils, and this story was also used for packing. The fire seemed to get an early hold on the third floor, and the flowing oil dripping through the first two stories sup-plied a fountain of fire that played from the basement clear to the roof, defying all artificial efforts to check its costly flow. laid around the building to have saved it, so speedy was the spread of the fire, and the few firemen who for a minute or two braved the awful heat had a dozen streams to combat half a dozen acres of blazing oils, molten iron and flowing glass. It was a magnificent and awful sight from the first two minutes after it's discovery until about 3 o'clock a.m., when the building collapsed, and there was nothing more to

was the outgrowth of a business founded lorty years ago by James Richardson, its present president. The vice-president, Joseph C. Richardson, and the secretary, James Richardson, Jr., are the sons of the founder of the house. Mr. John S. Moffett, manager of the sundries department, had a proprietary interest in the concern, as had one or two attaches outside of the Richardson family. The building was erected several years ago at a cost of \$150,000. The corner was occupied for some 000. The corner was occupied for some time by a paint and oil firm before the Richardson Drug Company moved up from North Second street. It was one of the largest wholesale drug bouses in the country, and its druggists' sundries department was the largest in the country. The buildings in close proximity to the fire were

SCENES OF TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT. The Ehler House, a place at 209 South Fourth street, occupied by boarders, was the scene of a panic. The screams of frightened women, and the men rushing to and fro, from room to room, after their friends created much terror. Finally the firemen came to their assistance, and all occupants were safely rescued. Woess's masquerade store, 207 Fouth Fourth street, destroyed. At 408 and 410 Clark avenue was a row of three-story brick boarding houses which was also a scene of fright The occupants had only time to escape. One scene of great excitement was in the livery stable of Scott & Lynch at 413 Elm street, which structure extends south to Clark avenue, and in the rear of the When the stable was suddenly lighted up from the flames of the burning building the horses became panie stricken, and when the men attempted to take them out the animals stared trembling with fear, and as is characteristic of their nature, would not leave the fire. The men found it necessary to good them on by beating them with stakes, shovels, whips, and any thing that was at hand. After much of lort they were taken from the stable, and it was immediately occupied by firemen, who ran hose through to Clark avenue, and thereby played several streams of water on the fire. At 3 o'clock a. m.

THE MOST EXCITING EPOCH of the fire occurred, when several great excurred almost simultaneously with the falling and crashing of the southeast corf the building, endangering the life of all the firemen on that portion of the work. The heavy cornices and coping stones on the top story began to crack on the weaving walls, and the firemen had only time to escape from the impending danger when, with a sudden crash, that portion of the building feil, throwing butting fragments across Clark avenue and setting file to H. J. Miller's bakery, a two-story brick, and adjoining buildings on the southwest corner of Fourth street and Clarke avenue, and covering the entire and Clarke avenue, and covering the entire intersection of the street with flames and smoke. It was expected that a panie would occur in the Southern Rote, which is within almost half a square of the drug building, but the guests were quietly in-

Zeller's Hotel in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at Zeller's Hotel, Nos. 719 and 721 North Sixth street. Some twenty-five or thirty people were in the place, and a scene of great excitement ensued, during which three women jumped from a third story window. These were Mary Wesland, who besides being badly burned about the head and body, had an arm broken and inhaled flames. She died at the hospital. Mary Davison, aged thirty, had an arm broker in two places and received severe scall wounds. Lizzie Durham, aged thirty-two wounds. received scalp wounds and had an arm broken. The fire was a trivial affair.

The Correct Figures.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1.-H. M. Blosso who placed the bulk of the insurance on the not give out figures until tomorrow. He now estimated building, \$150,000; building, \$150,000; insurance \$650,000; on building, \$100,000.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

Bradstreet's Comparative Figures-To pographical Distribution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- Some interesting figures bearing upon the mercantile failures in the United States during the last eight years have just been computed by Bradstreet's. The total number of those failures in 1888 was 10,587 as against 9,740 in 1887; 10,568 in 1886; 11,416 in 1885; 11,620 in 1884; 10,229 in 1883; 7.635 in 1882, and 5,029 in 1881. The general liabilities of the failures for 1888 amounted to \$120,242,402, against \$130,005,000 for 1887. The actual assets for those failures for 1888 were \$61,999,911, while for 1887 they were \$64,651,000. Of the eight years 1884 shows the greatest general habilities, \$248,740,000, and 1881 the least, \$76,004,-000. The topographical distribution of the failures for 1888 is as follows: Eastern States, 1,372 in number; general liabilities \$12,323,661; actual assets, \$5,160,326. Mid dle States, 2,361; general liabilities, \$37, dle States, 2,361; general habilities, 837, 411,764; actual assets, \$18,419,561. South-ern States, 2,098; liabilities, \$19,436,904; assets, \$19,546,945. Western States, 3,626; liabilities, \$30,480,090; ansets, \$21,814,974. Pacific States, \$16; liabilities \$9,361,431; assets, \$5,297,764. Territories, 314; Habilities, \$2,228,543; assets, \$760,141. Canada and the provinces had 1,730 failures, with general liabilities of \$15,498,242 and actual assets of \$7,178,744. New York State had 1,139 failures in 1888, with general liabilities of \$24,307,000 and actual assets of \$10,739,000. The record for the State for 1887 was 1,056 failures, with \$23,-000 of actual assets. New York City had 520 failures in 1888, as against 431 in 1887 The general liabilities of the former were \$17,022,886, and the actual assets \$7,078, olig.goo, and the assets \$8,112,000. In the year just ended the percentage of assets to liabilities was a follows: For the United States 52, for the Eastern States 42, Middle States 47, Southern States 54, Western States 47, Southern States 54, Western States 55, Pacific States 56, Territories 34, Canada and the Provinces 46, New York City 41. The same percentage for 1887 was: Eastern States 38, Middle States 55, Southern States 55, Western States 49, Pa-cific States 33, Territories 56, Canada and the Provinces 49, New York City 46.

A NEW YEAR SUICIDE.

Oliver Irby, an Engineer, Poisons Him self at the Chambers House.

Oliver Irby, employed as engineer at the Christian Brothers' College, was found dead in his room at the Chambers House yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, 11 is death was caused by an overdose of morphine, administered by his own hands with suicidal intent. Irby was usually an early riser, and when not up by 7 o'clock he requested the clerk to have him awakened. He failed to get up at his custom ary hour yesterday morning, and a beliboy was sent to arouse him. The boy rapped on his door several times, and receiving no response, peered through the keyhole and saw Irby lying across the bed dead. The clerk was at once notified of the discovery and the door was forced open. On a chair at the side of the bed was an empty bottle labeled morphine. The dead man left no letters. The only reason that could be assigned for the rash act is despondency. Irby was about thirty one years of age, and was born in Madi-son, Ind. The body was turned over to Silas Irby, brother of the deceased, and will be forwarded to Indiana for inter-'Squire Barry held the inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the foregoing.

THE CLARK UNIVERSITY.

A Great Educational Institution With High Aim.

New York, Jan. 1 .- A Worcester, Mass., special says: It has come to be understood in educational circles that the great university which Mr. J. G. Clark is establishing here will be different from that of an ordinary college. In fact, for the present, at least, there will be no academic course in the Clark University. Its aim will be to meet the need of graduates of other colleges who wish to pursue studies in special branches to the full extent of the world's attained knowledge. Special attention will be paid to the varions branches of mental and physical science. In short, it is hoped and expected by Mr. Clark and his associates that Clark University will eventually be able to fur-nish advanced students facilities for study Clark and his associates that and original research fully equal to those of the best German universities. It is expected that the university will be opened o students next October,

Naw York, Jan. 1.—At precisely o'clock today the new Mayor, Hugh J. Grant, was led to his desk in the City Hall by tise Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, For

came down to the corridors and sidewalks, and to the windows of their rooms, to watch the scenes.

Mr. Cliff Richardson, the general manager of the concern, gives the value of the stock on hand at about \$675,000, and the insurance at \$650,000, placed in H. W. Blossom's agency. The buildings occupied were valued at about \$200,000. The origin of the fire is not yet known, but it was first seen on the ground floor of the Fourth street front by Police-Sergeant William Young, who sounded the alarm at once. in your administration." Then turning to the assemblage, Mayor Hewitt continued: "Gentlemen, I introduce to you the Mayor of the City of New York." He then walked out of the building. There was a good deal of cheering for Mayor Grant, but when the crowd bethought itself of the outgoing Mayor and gave him a lusty cheer Mr. Hewitt was out of hearing distance Other heads of the departments elected in

ROCHE'S REJOINDER.

November also were installed.

He Wants Chicago Courts to Define the Duties of the Police.

Cmeago, Ill., Jan. 1 .- The New vas opened in Chicago by Mayor Roche grappling promptly with the latest phase of the Anarchist problem. The new development was the decision by Master in Chancery Windes, the last day of the old year, that the Anarchists under the name of the Arbeiter Bund had a right to hold their meetings, but declining to recommend an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the gatherings, though suggesting that one might not improperly be granted by higher authority. The next move in the premises, it was generally expected, will be an elaborate decision by Judge Tuley on the report of Master Windes. Mayor Roche today took time by the forelock by making the Mas-ter's report a text for a letter of instructions to the police departments, as fol-

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Jan. 1, 1889 George W. Hubbard, Superintendent of Police: Dear Sir—After reading the report of Master in Chancery Winder in relation to the holding of public meetings, I instructed the corporation counsel to convey to the court the idea that if the court believes, under the evidence, the Arbeiter Bund has a legal and lawful right to hold public meetings, we wish the courts to so decide, and if the officers of the city have been exercising unusual authority they should be advised, as I nor they do not intend to act illegally or deprive any person of his rights upon a mere technicality. We do deprive any class of citizens of their constitutional rights, but the po-lice department must necessarily be governed by experience. It is in our duty to inquire if you believe a man is about to commit a murder, or a burglary, or other criminal offense, and to prevent such act. As the public is not in possession of the information that the police department has, it is impossible for the community to determine what the real intention of the Anarchist organizations may be. The good order of the city, and life and property are in our hands. We do not desire to again experience difficulties like those we have had in the past. We must not offer encouragement to such meetings and such proceedings as the Supreme Court of this State has said led up to the Haymarket riot and the unfortunate consequences; and it is to be hoped that the courts will draw the line in a definite way so that we may have instructions, and in we have not sufficient authority under ex isting laws, the responsibility must rest with others and not with us. All departments of the city government act strictly in conformity with the law as laid down John A. Roche, Mayor of Chicago. by the courts.

MR. DAVIS'S BODY SERVANT.

The Old Chieftain Writes Him a Kin Christmas Letter.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1 .- James H Jones (colored), of this city, who was Mr. Jones (colored), of this city, who was Mr. Jefferson Davis's body servant while the latter was President of the Southern Con federacy, wrote him a lester some weeks ago, expressive of his high regard. Jones stated that he had not seen his former master since both were taken to Fortress Monroe. Jones was captured with Mr. Davis in Georgia, and made great efforts to secure his master's escape, Mr. Davis makes special mention of him in his hismale with round train, the corsage rounded at the top and short sleeves. The front of the skirt was draped in silver embroidered net fringe of bangles at the loot. On either side were plain panels of soft French gray silk embroidered in a pattern of rosebuds in silver. The back of the panels was ended with Russian für that commenced to secure his master's escape. Mr. Davis makes special mention of him in his hismakes special mention of him in his history. Jones has made particular denial of the story that Mr. Davis was attired in woman's clothing when captured. Since the war Jones has lived here. He is a Republican in politics, and has for eighteen years been an alderman. His love for Mr. Davis amounts to devotion. The following autograph letter came today from Mr. ing autograph letter came today from Mr Davis, dated at Beauvoir, Miss., Decem

"I was very glad to receive your letter, with its assurance of kind remembrance, and it gave pleasure not only to me but also to my daughter, who was an infant when you last saw her. Mrs. Davis, you know, was always your particular friend. We have all rejoiced when we have heard of your honorable prosperity, and have felt that it was what was due to your integrity and fidelity. The many years which have come and gone since we parted have in no wise diminished my regard for you and interest in your welfare. On Christ-mas day I mailed to you the lest photograph taken of me in order that you might see me as I now ato.
"With the best wishes of myself, Mrs

Davis and all my household, I am truly your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS." your friend,

A Fugitive Captured.

Larroo, Texas, Jan. 1 .- F. H. McConn. easitier of the J. B. Watkins Banking Company, Lake Charles, La., who fled from that place as an embezzier of a large amount of the bank's money about a month ago, was arrested here yesterday, McCana had been employed by the Mexican Na-tional Railway at the City of Mexico for several weeks, but returned here Sunday night on company business. When offiescape, but was evertaken and compel to surrender at the point of a revolver. He was lodged in jail, and the Lake Charles authorities notified,

Manderson Is Flack.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1 .- A letter was sent to Senator Manderson last night signed by 101 of 105 Republican members was entirely unnecessary for him to come to Nebraska to look after his senses that he would be the ananimous georg of the Eephise in party, and wants he receipt the new Person Minister, however, by an overwhelming majority out a joint by an overwhelming majority out a point of the company accorded by moderation accorded by moderati of the Nebraska Legislature, saying that it' formed that there was no immittent dan-ger, and ladies and gentlemen lessurely Hall was alled by a throng to witness the legislative ballot.

NEW YEAR'S.

Two Very Interesting Celebrations.

The One in Washington and the Other in Indianapolis.

Two Thousand People Call Upon

The White House Affair One of th Most Notable in Its History-Distinguished Personages-The

Ladies' Dresses. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. - The White House has seldom, if ever, presented a more brilliant spectacle than it did today on

the occasion of the President's New Year's reception. Special pains were taken with the decorations, and the beautiful suite of parlors where the reception was held never appeared to better advantage. There was a profusion of flowers and plants and they were distributed with charming effect. The choicest flowers were placed in the Blue parlor, where the receiving party stood, but the most elaborate floral decorations were in the East room, where the visitors spent a few minutes in social converse, after having paid their respects. The mantels were banked with brighthued flowers, and festoons of grasses and ferns were suspended from the large chandeliers. Tall paims were placed in the window recesses and in the corners, and tropical plants of all kinds lined the corridor running through the center of the house. The large divan in the East room taining a large palm of different hues. Part of the lower floor was illuminated by gas, but the sunlight was given full play in the East room. The weather was bright, sunshiny and cool, and in fact,

everything was most auspicious.

The reception began at 11 o'clock, at which hour the receiving party descended the stairs and took their places in the Blue parior. As they appeared in sight the Marine Band, which was stationed in the main hall, started "Hail to the Chief," rights upon a mere technicality. We do not propose under any circumstances to deprive any class of citizens of their made for them through the crowd that had already gathered in the house. They came in the following order:

Col. Wilson and Lieut. Duvall, of the army; the President and Miss Bayard; Sec-retary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland; Secre-

tary Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney; Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Fairchild; Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Dickmson, and Whitney and Mrs. Dickmson, and Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-General Dickmson. They took their places, with the President and Mrs. Cieveland first in line, and then Miss Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson, in the order name! Grouped behind them were a number of invited guests, including Mrs. Folsom, Miss Mary Hastings, Miss Carrie Hastings, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller, Mrs. Selson, Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller, Mrs. Selson, Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Florence Pay. Tuckerman, Mr. Samuel G. Ward, Mrs. John Rodgers, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. John E. Russell, Mis Randall, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. S. W. Townshend, Miss Leiter, Miss Howard, Miss Thorn, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin McVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Glenny, of Buffalo, Judge

ended with Russian for that commenced puffs, edged on the arms with pearl beads. The low bodice was edged with heavy fur. She were a diamond necklace and a dia-

mond star in her hair, that was dressed in a loop on top of her head. Her gloves were soft pearl colored. Miss Bayard, who stood next, were a short dress of blue brocade with pointed bodice, back and front, upon which were laid folds of gauze. Sprays of white like adorned the body and kittle of gauze and were draped about the upper part of the akirt; the sleeves were cut to the elbow, skirt: the sleeves were cut to and her hair was dressed high, with a blue

colored silk, the bedy cut low, and the train was of silk. The front was draped with frills of lace, and the pettleont was of dull white satin. Across the front of the low body was tied a light of lace, knotted

at the side.

Mrs. Whitney were a superb gown of white brocade, made with a high bodice and a train. Down the front of the bodice and a train. Down fae front of the bodice and skirt were folds of yellow satin and gold embroidery. The high collar was festened with a three-diamond pin. She were a great diamond stone in the gold embroidery of the bodice and a diamond spray in her hair. On the shoulder was a large ruby, set with diamonds.

Mrs. Dickinson's does was pale green silk, embroidered in silver with a train of the same material. The front was draued

She wore a black ribbon about

The recoption proper began with the

presentation of the manders of the diplomatic corps. They were all in full court dress, tomay of which were residendent with rich jewels and gold isce.
The most striking costumes were the

headed by Count Fava, the Italian Minister, the oldest in point of residence at this capital of those in attendance. It was explained that Mr. Pre-ton, the Haytian Minister who is dean of the corps, was pre-vented from taking his accustomed place

pressing business which required his pres-

ence in New York,
Secretary Bayar I presented the diplo-

mats to the President and Mrs. Cleveland

at the head of the line by reason of op-

A Very Brilliant Gathering to Greet President Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

and then departed to his residence to pre-side at a breakfast given in their honor. He left the White House in company with his daughters. Col. Wilson and Lieut. DaVall then took a place near President and Mrs. Cleveland and introduced all who followed. The justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, came first and were followed in rapid succame first and were followed in rapid suc-cession by the justices of the Court of Claims and the judiciary of the District of Columbia. Next judges were in attend-ance, the principal absentee being Justice Matthews, who is still confined to his resi-dence by ill health. The next feature of the reception—the army and navy—was probably the most interesting of all. Nearly all the officers stationed in this vicinity were present, and of course all were in full uniform. Among those in line were Gens. Milton, McFee, Baird, McKover and many younger officers who have made records in campaigns against Indians.

The column of naval officers was headed by Admiral Porter and Rear Admiral Jouette, and Commodores Walker, Sicard, Melville and McCauley occupied places near the head of the line. Senators and Representatives were assigned a place ahead of the army and navy, but they were nearly all late and took places wher-ever convenient. They were less in num-ber than usual. Among them were Senators Daniels, Cockrell, Call, Paddock Payne, Morrill, Walthall, Sherman, Pal mer, Manderson, Davis and Teller, Repre sentatives Burrows, Johnson, Kilgore, Payson, Herbert, Wilkins, Jackson, Mills, Cannon, Thompson (of California) Wheeler, Bacon, Mansur, Yoder, Ketcham Farquhar, Lyman, Lodge, Snowden, Thompson (of Ohio), Martin, Gear, Baker

Ryan, Morrow, and others.

This delegation was followed by the Commissioners of District of Columbia, offi-cers of Smithsonian Institution and all the executive departments. Among these were: Assistant Secretaries Thompson and Maynard, the Solicitor General, Prof. Gallaude, Librarian Spofford and Commis-sioners Cooley, Bragg and Schoonmaker,

of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The close of the official line was composed of the veterans of the war of 1848 and the Grand Army of the Republic. So far the reception had occupied over an hour and a half, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland had kept up a constant hand-shaking. The reception was, how-ever, just about half over at 12 o'clock, when the outer doors were thrown open and the general public was admitted. The first comers of this vast crowd had taken places at the outer gates before 10 o'clock. The attendance was larger than on any similar occasion during the present administration. The reception closed at 2 o'clock, and a few guests invited by the President joined the receiving party in a as it appears that the interests of the peo-

AT THE HARRISON HOME. two Thousand People Call Lpon the

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1 .- Indianapolis people gave themselves up to social festivities to an extent not seen here for many years. They were favored with pleasant, agreeable weather. The morning was full of sunshine, but in the afternoon it clouded up a little. The temperature, however, hovered between 40° and 45° nearly all the entire day. Business was almost entirely suspended and the streets were filled with pleasure seekers. Gen. Harrison passed much of the morning in his lifé, and receive an appropriate salary. This amendment shall apply to all living library, but managed to take his usual waik. The General's correspondence was so large that Secretary Halford found it necessary to devote the entire day to it. An unu sually large number of prominent ladies of this city threw open their doors this after noon. The most notable receptions, however, were those held in the afternoon a the residence of Gen. Harrison, Gen. Harrison received with the ladies, and Mr. Russell Harrison participated for a time in the reception. Both the General and his son wore Prince Alberts. The reception throughout was, as the notice stated, entirely informal. Promptly a 2 o'clock the callers began to arrive in large numbers. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison stood Promptly at in the front parlors and met their friends immediately they had entered the house. There were no introductions and the guests dispersed throughout the house and many lingered for an hour or so, 3 o'clock the acene in front of the house was an animated one. Long rows of carriages blocked the streets and hundreds of callers came on foot. It was noticeable that a good number of the callers were working men, accompanied in most cases by their wives and daughters. The guests were invited to partake of a little lunch. Mrs. McKee presided at the handsome table spread in the dining-room, and, assisted by her cousin, Miss Newcomer, she refreshed the guests with tiny caps of coffee, tea and chocolate. Mr. Russell Harrison was to chocolate. Mr. Russell Harrison be found in his father's library. Lew Wallace, ex-Gov. A. Porter and other people of distinction were among the callers; also a large number of clergymen of all denominations. It is impossible to point, state how many callers passed through the Harrison parlors during the six hours, but the stream was a constant one and a mod-erate estimate places the number at near

THE COLORED CATHOLICS. First Convention Ever Held in

United States.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 1 .- A national committre of colored Catholics, composed of delegates from nearly all of the colored Catholic Churches and societies throughout the country, began its session this morning in the St. Augustine Colored Catholic Church in this city. Every seat the same material. The front was draped in the church was occupied. At i:30 o'clock Father Talton, of Quincy, Ill. her throat.

The usual Cabinet receptions were held this afternoon. The British legation was represented by Mr. Alichael Herbert, charge d'affaires, and Mr. George Bar-His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the sermon. He was clad in the scarlet robes of his office. At the conclasion of the sermon the Cardinal welcomed the delegates. "This gathering," said he, "will mark an era in the history

to the United States. The column was and discretion. The actions of the convention would be watched by the counfry, not with the kindly eyes of friendship, but with the sharp ones of criticism. Il suggested that the convention discuss the education of the children—the religious education necessary to the life of the Republic. A temporary organiza-tion was effected by choosing as president Wm. H. Smith. The President's greeting was responded to, among others by Messrs. 8. F. Hardy, Minnesota; A. F. Robinson, Georgia, and N. Gaillard, Minnesota, A Committee on permanent organization was also appointed. At this moment Cardinal Gibbons entered the Convention hall and, in response to a greeting, counseled mod eration and harmony in the proceedings of eration and harmony in the proceedings of the Convention. "In essential things, unity," said the Cardinal: "in non-essen-tial things, liberty; in all things, charity." Every one of them had an opportunity to kiss the Cardinal's ring. The Convention adjourned till tomorrow morning.

GOV. HILL INAUGURATED. Important Recommendations in His An-

nunl Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1-Gov. Hill was naugurated at noon today for a third term. The day is glorious and the city is filled with strangers. Parades occurred, according to program, the Tammany throng being loudly cheered.

The State Senate was organized today by the election of J. L. Fassett, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to the presidency pro tem. Fremont Crole was elected Speaker of the new Assembly. The inauguration of Gov. Hill was conducted with much circumstance and dis-

play.
While reading his annual message the Governor created some sensation when he employed these words: "The necessity of some change in our election law, whereby the increasing corruption which has be come incident to our elections may be prevented, is imperative. It is believed that the recent Presidential election was the most corrupt of any in the history of the country, so far as the direct use of money was concerned in influencing the electors, and public sentiment is naturally awakened to the desirability of some re-The peculiar causes which induced this immense corruption are apparent. The anxiety to subserve selfish and private advantage rather than the interests of the public naturally led to the campaign being conducted upon alleged principles, whereby it is serted that electors were bought and sold like goods and chattels in the open mar It is claimed that at least \$100, were expended in the Twentieth Twenty-fourth Congressional in this State in the efforts therein to elect Congressmen tricts made secure electors believed to be favorable to the policy of furthering private interests. So successful have been recent efforts at corrupting ballot-boxes that good citizens are led to doubt whether the free and unbiased sentiments of the people may not continue to be nullified through corruption whenever and as often ple conflict with those of interested monopolists, who, profligate of moneys, are intent upon resisting all in er-ference with their selfish and arrogant de-

Gov. Hill recommended that by joint resolution the Legislature ask Congress to adopt Constitutional Amendments regard-ing presidential term and providing for ex-Presidents, and Goy. Hill's recommenda

tions are:
1. That the term of office of the President and Vice President shall be six

2. That the President shall be incligible for re-election. 3. That the President shall immediately upon the expiration of his term become a member of the United States Senate for

ex-Presidents. THE "Q" STRIKE.

The Hope of a Settlement-Position of the Railroad. Carcago, Ill., Jan. 1 .- In regard to the cumor that the strike of the engineers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had been settled, Second Vice-President Etone said yesterday's conference between the officials of the road and the Brotherhood committee had adjourned till Wednesday, which was evidence that a conclusion had not been reached. The company, he said, would not recede in the slightest degree from its present position. Not one man of the new engineers, fire-men, switchmen or brakemen would be discharged to make way for the strikers. The company had no ill will against the strikers, and desired in no way to persecute them, but justice must be done to the

new men. "Is the strike in a fair way of final set

tlement, Mr. Stone?"
"You may say that the present commit-tee of nine has shown a better disposition to treat fairly with us than any other They are a fine body of intelligent men. The engineers, it is understood, are preparing a manifesto, which will be given to the press some time during the week. Its contents or the nature of the subject treated is not given out. There are many good reasons for believing that it is a com-plete resume of the late strike and a de-iense of the engineers from their stand-

PIO IBON IN THE SOUTH.

Total Production Last Year. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. L.-Special ports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the total production of pig iron in the South last year was 1,065,000 net tons. Of this Alabama made 341,000 tons, Tennessee 278,000 tons and Virginia 217, 000 tons. This is an increase of 136,000 tons over 1887, while in the rest of the country the production of pig iron was about 500 tons less than in 1887. Omitting Texas, the South built 2,172 miles of railroad in 1888, against 1,915 in 1887, an in crease of 257, while the total construction i whole country was 6,000 miles less tha n 1887. In 1886 the South built 20 per cent, of the total new railroad mileage that year, in 1887 it built 23 per cent., and in 1888 it had 35 per cent.

Chicago's Frade. Case 100, Ill., Jan. 1 .- The Tribune reome of the trade and commerce of this city for the year 1883, figures it in the agate at \$1,123,000,000, which is a gain per cent., compared with that of The aggregate bank clearings were 3.774,402, an increase of 61 per cent. were larger receipts of corn, oats, r, cheese, cattle, hides and wool, but rease in wheat, flour and hogs. change is noted in the amount of

THEY'VE ESCAPED.

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Seven Incendiaries Break Guard.

The Negroes Who Burned the Paxton House Vanish

Indignant Denial of a Rumor That They Were Lynched.

Close Investigation Had Established the Fact of Guilt.

Their Whereabouts Unknown and No Organized Effort to Apprehend Them-Police Everywhere Should

Watch for Them.

pecial Dispatch to The Appeal

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 1 .- Further inrestigation of the Paxton incendiary affair shows beyond a doubt that the seven negroes under arrest were, by the carelessness of the constable or guard, allowed to escape on Sunday night. An impression prevailed vesterday that summary vepgeance had been taken upon them, there being no moral doubt as to their guilt. Members of the Paxton family in Greenville today emphatically deny this, as does State Senator J. O. Pasey, of Hollandale. The prisoners had been arrested on the clear statement of one of them, named Fox, which was absolutely in accord with their complicity in the fire. The facts as telegraphed last night are corroborated, except as to the coffee, which, while generally believed, did not form part of the confession of the negro Fox. The fire was unquestionably started by applying kerosene oil to the firewood box in the kitchen at 3 o'clock n.m. on December 15. The inquiry as regards the seven prisoners was in the hands of S. R. Breem, magistrate of the Fourth District, Washington County, Despite the fiends ish nature of the crime committed and the natural feeling of resentment, fest by the whole section, there was a stern resolve to, under no circumstances, go beyond the law until further and conclasive testimony was forthcoming. It was decided to incarcerate the five men and two women in a secure house near the Arcola depot and have them guarded day and night. Whether or not it would have been possible to shield the wretches from popular fury had the whole story been universally known it is hard to may, Extreme caution and deliberation were observed from the first, which led to the arrest. The steps of the incendiary were followed with the utmost secrecy. Only a few prominent, reliable persons were acquainted with the circumstance. There was an earnest desire to avoid any outbreak or risk of race trouble, and, as far as possible, save this section from unpleasant notoriety. Now that the prisoners have escaped, it is generally believed they have fled beyond reach and apparently no organized effort is being made to recapture them. Col. A. J. Paxton is ill at Livington Station, the residence of his son, and could not be seen today.

THE TOLLIVERS AGAIN.

One of Them Reported to Be Fatally

Wounded, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1 .- Cal Tolliver, a cousin of the famous outlaw, Craig Tolliver, who was killed at Moorehead two years ago, is reported fatally wounded Martinsburg, Ky. The town, which is the county seat of Elliott, has a strict local option law. On Christmas eye, Tolliver, who, though barely of age, has a reputation as a member of his cousin's band, went to town with a quantity of whisky bent on having a holiday jollification. While drinking with his friends in a store next morning he and Frank Atkins, a next morning he and Frank Atkins, a stout young man, quarreled, Tollivar drawing a knife and slashing Atkins across the absomen. Atkins, by jumping back, escaped a serious wound. He answered the attack by striking Tolliver in the head with a scale weight, knocking him senseless. Tolliver was taken to a friend's house, where he recovered consciousness during the night. At last rescionsness during the night. At last re-

The Chilmabua Heax.

City or Mexico, Jan. 1.-The false report originating in Chihuabua of a clerical uprising in this city caused tremendous excitement here. Many merchants and bankers in other places sent telegrams inquiring about the report. The govern-ment is making every possible effort to dis-cover the author of the hear, who will be punished if caught. It is believed that the hoax was the work of a clique of men who had been expelled from the city as

Prosperity of California.

NAS FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1,-In its anyear was a most prosperous one in the history of California. It is estimated that the present population is 1,400,000, many of the counties having doubled, and even trebled, in population during the past year. The value of mineral products in 1888 is placed at \$20,000,000; manufactured products, \$170,000,000; orchard products, \$24,000,000, cereal crops, \$55,000,000.

A Costly Station.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.-A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: "Sentinel Wilkes, bay by W. H. Crawford, this county, to W. C. France, owner of Red Wilkes, also of this county, for \$25,000. He is by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel."

The Institute Sea. Sr. Jons, N. B., Jan. L.-During the

our 1888 forty vessels of 17,318 tens, wholly or partially owned in St. John, have been swept out of existence. Their value is estimated at \$350,000, May It Amount to Something

BUMINGHAM, Alm, Jan. 1.—The Conviet Committee of the House of Representatives is in session in this city looking into the present system.